

[Roll No. 720]

YEAS—395

Ackerman	DesJarlais	Kildee
Adams	Deutch	Kind
Aderholt	Diaz-Balart	King (IA)
Akin	Dicks	King (NY)
Alexander	Dingell	Kingston
Altmire	Doggett	Kinzinger (IL)
Amodei	Dold	Kissell
Andrews	Donnelly (IN)	Kline
Austria	Doyle	Kucinich
Bachus	Dreier	Lance
Baldwin	Duffy	Landry
Barletta	Edwards	Langevin
Barrow	Ellison	Lankford
Bartlett	Ellmers	Larsen (WA)
Barton (TX)	Emerson	Larsen (CT)
Bass (CA)	Engel	Latham
Bass (NH)	Eshoo	LaTourette
Becerra	Farenthold	Latta
Benishkek	Farr	Lee (CA)
Berg	Fattah	Levin
Berkley	Filner	Lewis (CA)
Berman	Fincher	Lewis (GA)
Biggert	Fitzpatrick	Lipinski
Bilbray	Fleischmann	LoBiondo
Billirakis	Fleming	Lofgren, Zoe
Bishop (GA)	Flores	Long
Bishop (NY)	Forbes	Lowe
Bishop (UT)	Fortenberry	Lucas
Black	Frank (MA)	Luetkemeyer
Blackburn	Franks (AZ)	Lujan
Bonner	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel E.
Bono Mack	Galleghy	Lynch
Boren	Garamendi	Mack
Boswell	Gardner	Maloney
Boustany	Gerlach	Manzullo
Brady (PA)	Gibbs	Marchant
Brady (TX)	Gibson	Marino
Braley (IA)	Gingrey (GA)	Markley
Brooks	Gonzalez	Matheson
Brown (FL)	Goodlatte	Matsui
Buchanan	Gosar	McCarthy (CA)
Bucshon	Granger	McCarthy (NY)
Buerkle	Burgess	McCaul
Burgess	Green, Al	McCollum
Burton (IN)	Green, Gene	McCotter
Butterfield	Griffin (AR)	McDermott
Calvert	Griffith (VA)	McGovern
Camp	Grimm	McHenry
Canseco	Guinta	McIntyre
Cantor	Guthrie	McKeon
Capito	Gutierrez	McKinley
Capps	Hahn	McMorris
Capuano	Hall	Rodgers
Cardoza	Hanabusa	McNerney
Carnahan	Hanna	Meehan
Carney	Harper	Meeks
Carson (IN)	Harris	Mica
Carter	Hartzler	Michaud
Cassidy	Hastings (FL)	Miller (FL)
Castor (FL)	Hastings (WA)	Miller (MI)
Chabot	Hayworth	Miller (NC)
Chandler	Heck	Miller, Gary
Chu	Heinrich	Miller, George
Cicilline	Hensarling	Moore
Clarke (MI)	Herger	Moran
Clarke (NY)	Herrera Beutler	Murphy (CT)
Clay	Higgins	Murphy (PA)
Cleaver	Himes	Myrick
Clyburn	Hinche	Nadler
Coble	Hinojosa	Napolitano
Coffman (CO)	Hirono	Neal
Cohen	Hochul	Neugebauer
Cole	Holden	Noem
Conaway	Holt	Nugent
Connolly (VA)	Honda	Nunes
Conyers	Hoyer	Nunnelee
Cooper	Hultgren	Olson
Costa	Hunter	Olver
Costello	Courtney	Owens
Crawford	Cravaack	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Crawford	Pallone
Critz	Issa	Pascarell
Crowley	Jackson (IL)	Pastor (AZ)
Cuellar	Jackson Lee	Paulsen
Culberson	(TX)	Pearce
Cummings	Jenkins	Pelosi
Davis (CA)	Johnson (GA)	Pence
Davis (IL)	Johnson (IL)	Perlmutter
Davis (KY)	Johnson (OH)	Peters
DeFazio	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson
DeGette	Johnson, Sam	Petri
DeLauro	Jones	Pingree (ME)
Denham	Kaptur	Pitts
Dent	Keating	Platts
	Kelly	Polis

Pompeo	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (PA)
Posey	T.	Thornberry
Price (GA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Tiberi
Price (NC)	Sarbanes	Tierney
Quayle	Scalise	Tipton
Quigley	Schakowsky	Towns
Rahall	Schiff	Tsongas
Rangel	Schilling	Turner (OH)
Reed	Schmidt	Upton
Rehberg	Schock	Van Hollen
Renacci	Schrader	Velázquez
Reyes	Schwartz	Visclosky
Ribble	Schweikert	Walberg
Richardson	Scott (VA)	Walden
Richmond	Scott, David	Walz (MN)
Rigell	Serrano	Wasserman
Rivera	Sessions	Schultz
Roby	Sewell	Waters
Roe (TN)	Sherman	West
Rogers (AL)	Shinkus	Westmoreland
Rogers (KY)	Shuler	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Shuster	Wilson (FL)
Rohrabacher	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Rokita	Sires	Wittman
Rooney	Slaughter	Wolf
Ros-Lehtinen	Smith (NE)	Womack
Roskam	Smith (NJ)	Woodall
Ross (AR)	Smith (TX)	Woolsey
Ross (FL)	Smith (WA)	Yarmuth
Rothman (NJ)	Southerland	Yoder
Roybal-Allard	Speier	Young (AK)
Royce	Stark	Young (FL)
Runyan	Stearns	Young (IN)
Ruppersberger	Stivers	
Rush	Sullivan	
Ryan (OH)	Terry	
Ryan (WI)	Thompson (CA)	
	Thompson (MS)	

NAYS—25

Amash	Gowdy	Mulvaney
Broun (GA)	Graves (GA)	Poe (TX)
Campbell	Huelskamp	Scott (SC)
Chaffetz	Huizenga (MI)	Scott, Austin
Duncan (SC)	Jordan	Sensenbrenner
Duncan (TN)	Labrador	Stutzman
Flake	Lamborn	Walsh (IL)
Foxx	Lummis	
Garrett	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—13

Baca	Grijalva	Sutton
Bachmann	Loebsack	Tonko
Blumenauer	Paul	Turner (NY)
Giffords	Payne	
Gohmert	Reichert	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1751

Ms. FOXX changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. ROONEY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 720 I was unavoidably detained. I conducted a previously scheduled telephone town hall with constituents of the 21st Congressional District of New York. The telephone town hall addressed flooding concerns associated with recent disasters that impacted the district. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

Mr. TURNER of New York. Madam Speaker, on rollcall No. 720 I was detained. Had I been present I would have voted “yea.”

PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD U.N. VOTE

(Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROTHMAN of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, the Jewish State of Israel is essential to America's national security. The Jewish State of Israel guards the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and helps us with the oil and other activities in the Persian Gulf near Iran. Our relationship is mutually dependent, and so extremely important to both countries' vital national security.

But what's happening this week at the U.N., the Palestinians are going to the U.N. to avoid negotiating a peace agreement with Israel. The Palestinians want the U.N. to do what they won't do, negotiate a peace agreement.

Yet the Palestinians are made up of Hamas and Fatah. Hamas is a terrorist group with the blood of innocent Americans on their hands. Hamas' charter says they will never recognize Israel's right to exist.

Fatah is coming to the U.N. through their President Abbas, even though President Obama and the Congress have said, Go negotiate peace with Israel. Why would the Palestinians do that to the United States' vital national security interests and America's best friend in the region, the Jewish State of Israel? Because they are refusing to make an agreement to live in peace with the Jewish State.

The Congress has spoken. We will withdraw aid from the Palestinians, and the Palestinian people will suffer. The Palestinian leadership must withdraw from the U.N. and go to the negotiating table without pre-conditions with the Jewish State of Israel.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN BELARUS

(Mr. SHIMKUS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, it's been more than 9 months since the December 19 brutal and bloody crackdown on the opposition in Belarus. Human rights of ordinary Belarusian citizens continue to be denied. Nine political prisoners still exist. Nikolay Statkevich, Andrey Sannikaw, Dmitri Uss, Dmitri Bandarenka, Dmitri Dashkevich, Eduard Lobov, Pavel Severinets, Ales Belyatsky and Mikalai Autukovich remain in prison, and President Lukashenka is using them to bargain for economic assistance with the international community.

Anatoly Lyabedtska, leader of the United Civic Party, described the conditions in the KGB pre-trial detention facility as being cruel and inhumane, and the authorities' actions against opposition activities as being brutal.

For the first time in 17 years, people in Belarus are looking for a real alternative and asking for democratic

change. It is now time to invest in democracy in Belarus. The existing window for the opposition might be temporary. People in Belarus need our support, and we have to be with them until the end of this existing brutal regime.

NEWS FOR THE PALESTINIAN LEADERSHIP

(Mr. ENGEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, as we speak now, in my hometown of New York, United Nations leaders from all over the world are coming in. The major issue is the Palestinian claim they're going to go to the United Nations to have a declared state of their own.

I have news for the Palestinian leadership. The only way they can have a state of their own is to sit down face-to-face with Israel in face-to-face negotiations and hammer out an agreement, an agreement which is the two-state solution, an Israeli Jewish state and a Palestinian Arab state.

The Palestinians cannot try to impose any kind of solution that doesn't work. If two adversaries want to hash out a disagreement to come to an agreement, then they need face-to-face negotiation. This has happened in the past. Each time Israel has accepted it, and the Palestinians have said no.

The United Nations should not discredit itself even more and continue to be the usual kangaroo court against Israel. I'm glad that the United States and the President are standing up and saying that we will veto a resolution if it comes before the Security Council.

PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. FLAKE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLAKE. Madam Speaker, what happens at the United Nations this week will have a profound and lasting effect on the prospects for peace in the Middle East. If the Palestinian Authority succeeds in obtaining U.N. recognition for a Palestinian state, it will only delay genuine efforts at a negotiated settlement.

Israel has, for many years, cooperated in good faith with Palestinian and international efforts to mediate peace and work toward a two-state solution. It has made many concessions, some of which were not always in Israel's best interest. The Palestinians, unsatisfied with these efforts at the negotiating table, are seeking an end-run around Israel in an attempt to gain statehood by means of the United Nations.

Watching this spectacle unfold, I was reminded of the time I spent in Namibia in the late eighties and early nineties, where the U.N. General Assembly had arbitrarily designated one

of the political parties the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. That had the effect of delaying the negotiating process that ultimately led to Namibia's independence. The same designation was awarded several decades ago to the PLO, and it had a similar effect.

The U.S. Government should use all the tools at its disposal, fiscal and otherwise, to ensure that that same outcome is avoided here.

CONSTITUTION DAY

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend each American who celebrated Constitution Day, which was last Saturday, September 17.

Over the past few decades, many Americans have expressed disgust with our out-of-control reach of government and erosion of the very freedoms that we claim to protect.

The powers of Congress are clearly laid out in article I, which is the most expansive article of the Constitution for a reason. Our Founding Fathers fully intended for power to rest with the people, in a legislative body.

I'm proud to say that during this Congress, the House has taken significant steps to restate its constitutional authority and has given an earnest attempt to returning to a constitutional government.

One example is the TRAIN Act on the floor this week, legislation intended to rein in the executive branch's gross regulatory overreach. From the debt limit debate to each spending bill considered on the floor, this process has been about more than just our need for fiscal reform. It's about the timeless principles of freedom, justice, and opportunity that have provided America with 224 years of prosperity and the future promise of our Nation, if we continue to hold these principles dear.

□ 1800

NOT YOUR GRANDFATHER'S MILITARY

(Mr. PALAZZO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PALAZZO. This morning I had the honor and privilege to spend 2 hours with 86 World War II veterans from Mississippi. These exceptional men and women inspired generations of Americans such as me to serve their country.

Sadly, though, when I returned to my office after honoring these American heroes, I saw many of my colleagues from the other side of the aisle congratulating themselves on the ill-conceived, lame brain, lame duck session repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell. Despite the questionable reports, surveys, and

certifications, which I believe were flawed from the beginning, I have no doubt that we have taken a wrong turn.

The 111th Congress obviously failed the American people on so many levels. Repeal of DADT is just another glaring example of their failures. Social experiments like this repeal have no place in our military, and I for one apologize to those who have served and those who are currently serving.

God help us all.

ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California. Several years ago, my wife and I, accompanied by a number of other Members and their spouses, were privileged to be in the State of Israel at the time the Israeli Government made a very difficult decision to turn over Gaza to the Palestinian Authority.

It was a very controversial decision. The question was: Would this gesture of goodwill be reciprocated by the other side? Unfortunately, of course, it was not. As in other gestures by the Israeli Government, the response has been: Give us more and we will not commit to the existence of Israel, but you have to commit to the existence of a Palestinian state.

Let there be no mistake. It is a bipartisan support on the floor of the House for the State of Israel at this time of great need for them when they face all sorts of problems in the United Nations and elsewhere.

Let us be clear. We will not be divided on this. Republicans, Democrats, conservatives, and liberals here in the House of Representatives and the United States Senate support Israel in their effort to remain free and to not be forced into positions that are totally unfair.

A CELEBRATION OF HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

(Mr. HINOJOSA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to say that Democrats in Congress continue to work tirelessly to improve the lives of America's Latino families. During the 111th Congress, we passed historic legislation that made college more accessible and affordable and broadened the scope of health care for very many families.

When Democrats controlled the Congress, we increased the maximum Pell Grant, in a bipartisan vote, from \$4,050 to the current \$5,550, an increase of 37 percent. While I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Higher Ed, I proudly stood next to President Obama when he signed the historic Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 into law. This new law increased college aid for the 39 percent of Hispanic